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The Image of the Iraqi Soldier in British Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Key words : Critical Discourse press discourse , Iraqi army ,ideology.

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Abstract

The security situations witnessed in Iraq after 2003 were mainly characterized by instability. This represented a great challenge for Iraqi forces to impose security, and protect citizens. This has increasingly made the international medias in general and British media in particular shed light on the Iraqi situations including Iraqi soldiers. This has led to the emergence of a real research gap represented by some important questions regarding the nature of the British media's attitude towards the Iraqi soldiers. so, this study is an attempt to reveal the image of the Iraqi soldiers in British media.

The study is based on the hypothesis that IS in general is depicted positively in British media at both Mil and Mal levels". To achieve the aims of the study and verify its hypothesis, two types of procedures have been followed: theoretical and practical. The theoretical procedure consists of presenting a theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis including its basic concepts, approaches, models of analysis. On the other hand, the practical procedure consists of selecting three British articles from The Sun, BBC News and the Daily Mail. The selected articles have been analyzed in the light of an adapted form of van Dijk 's model (2000).

1.Introduction

Iraqi army has often topped the headlines of local and world newspapers and magazines due to its participation in various battles for the sake of Iraq and Arab basic issues. Recent years have witnessed increasing focus on the army due to the events after 2003. Iraqi soldiers (henceforth ISs) have repeatedly occupied a lot of communication sites and international news agencies due to their brave role in fighting against international terrorism. However, this has received only little, if any, of scholars' attention in various fields including Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with which this study is concerned. This creates a real gap represented by the sort of uncertainty that may exist over the nature of IS's image in media, particularly the American media which is the main concern of this study. In other words, the main problem addressed in this study can be restated by the problematic research question which reads as "How is Iraqi soldier's image portrayed in British Media?"

    It is hypothesized that:

1.   "The image of the IS in British media in general is positive".

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2.   The British media depicts the IS positively both at Mil and Mal levels".

2. On Defining Critical Discourse Analysis

Many scholars have defined Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) from different perspectives. Crystal (2008, p.123) defines CDA as a perspective that studies the relationship between discourse event and sociopolitical and culture factors, especially the way discourse is ideologically influenced by power relations in society, and the way discourse itself influences these relations.

Richardson (2007, p.1) describes CDA as an analysis of the way that individuals and institutions hide their ideologies and agenda through language by adapting interdisplinary theories and methods

Wodak (2001:32) indicates that the focus of CDA is on the context of language use as a central dimension that tackles the relation between language, power, and ideology. This presents the language of discourse as "a form of social practice" that affects others and forces them to change their attitudes, views and stances (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997, p. 258).

Fairclough (1993) shows that CDA is a branch of discourse analysis which is concerned with analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language. For him, the aim discourse analysis is:

 to systematically explore often opaque relationship of causality and determination between (a) discursive practice, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and process, to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power, and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemon (p.135).

Similarly, Van Dijk (1993) regards CDA as a field that is concerned with the study and analysis of written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive source of power, dominance , inequality and bias. It examines how these discursive sources are maintained and reproduced within specific social, political and historical contexts. On the same line, Janks (2000, p.177) sees that CDA aims to examine language critically; "how language works to position readers in the interests of power".

Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 258) argue that CDA is interested in analyzing real social interaction examples that take a partial or complete linguistic form as it aims to make visible "the ideological loading of particular ways of using language and the relations of power which underlie them. For Wetherel, et. al. (2001, p. I), CDA is " the study of talk and text, it is a set of methods and

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theories for investigating language in use and language in social contexts. Discourse research offers routs into the study of meaning, a way of investigating the back and forth dialogues which constitutes social action, along with patterns of signification and representation which constitutes culture".

3.The Concept of Ideology

The concept of ideology has a wide range of definitions. Ideology according to Fairclough (2010,p257) is a set of ideas, values, and believes that aim at explaining a particular social order. The study of ideology necessities the study of discourse (Both structures and events are said to contain ideology). Ideologies are formed and then converted into discourse events. Ideology could be a property of structures or property of events or it is the property of both (Fairclough, 1992, p.88).

Van Dijk (2006,p116) believes that ideology is a set of ideas or beliefs that are shared by a group of people. Dijk describes CDA as being multi-disciplinary putting ideology into a triangle that connects society, cognition and discourse to one another. He assumes (1998, p.9) that "ideologies are not just defined in cognitive term; they are also defined in terms of social groups, a group relation, institutions, at the macro-level, and at the micro-level in term of social practice". According to Van Dijk (1998, 2004 and 2007), there are three levels of ideology: cognitive, social, and discoursal. The cognitive level denotes socially shared representations, such as positions, beliefs, values, and opinions. Van Dijk (2007) defines ideology as " belief systems and social construction of those belief systems" (p.116).

In CD, ideology is defined as the dimension, significations or the construction of reality built into various dimensions of the forms or meanings of discursive practices and contributing to the production, reproduction or transformation of dominance relations " (Fairclough; 1992: 87). Discourse analysis shows how daily texts and talks are influenced by ideologies, and the way in which ideologies are produced and reproduced within discourse (Van Dijk, 2005; Fairclough, 1992).

Within the limit of CDA, ideologies are considered as the art of justifying the access to and control of resources by a specific group in order to meet the needs and the desires of the group. As a result, the group with the dominant ideology is s ascensive, thereb "neutralizing alternative and oppositional views" (Koide, 2012,p12).

4. The Concept of Critical

CDA is naturally embedded within Critical Theory. The term *critical* may relate to the work of 'Critical Linguistics' that could be traced to the influence of the Frankfurt School or Jurgen, the Habermas (Thompson,1984: 26).

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In language studies, the term *critical* was first used to describe a linguistic approach known as Critical linguistics (Fowler et. al, 1979:187). CDA embraces different understandings of the term *critical*. First, critical analysis of discourse tries to 'make the implicit explicit', which specifically means making the hidden relationship between discourse, power, and ideologies explicit. Challenging the surface meaning and not taking anything for granted.

Fairclough (1989: 5) indicates that the concept of *critique* in CPA approaches doesn't stand for negative meaning as it carries a sense of revealing the connection which people may realize or know. The second understanding of being critical in CDA includes being self-reflective and sell-critical. In this way, CDA doesn't only mean to criticize others. It also implies criticizing the critical itself. In the same vein, Wodak and Meyer (2001: 9) state that being critical means analyzing any kind of data in its wider social contexts as they clearly express political, social personal opinions and also to reflect one's self while doing analysis. In other words, the researcher in the field of CDA may clearly express his / her own stance about the topic being analyzed, which is opposite to other kinds of non-critical approaches or scientific research. This is because CDA is linguistically and socially oriented as Fairclough sees (2001, p. 133).

5. How to do a CDA?

To find patterns of elite dominance or manipulation in text, Van Dijk (1995, p.19) proposes that the analyst must first "consider which structures and practices of text and discourse to attend." This requires the discourse analyst to figure out "how such types of insularity are represented, enacted, legitimized, and perpetuated via text and speech." Proponents of the CDA typically appeal to linguistic theories in practice. (Ibid).

Explicit CDA, according to Van Dijk (2001b:p97), necessitates a strong 'linguistic' foundation, with the term 'linguistic' being used in a broad structural-functional' sense. As a result, it is reasonable to argue that SFL plays an important role in critical discourse research. "Strong interdisclinary links exist between SFL and CDA," (Kazemian & Hashemi ,2014, p.1179). Systemic functional grammar is "a valuable resource for CDA, and indeed major contributions to CDA have developed out of SFL" (Widdowson, 2004, p.5).

SFL is a branch of linguistics that studies "language as influenced (even in its grammar) by the social functions it has evolved to serve" (Wodak,2009, p.27). However, it is important to recall that CDA explores well-known societal issues by challenging popular ideological positions. The dialectical relationship between CDA and SFL emerges as a result. Accordingly, a critical discourse analyst must employ a number of methods rather than relying solely on one. This means that linguistic perspectives should be combined with historical, sociopolitical, social, anthropological, and sociolinguistic approaches. (Amoussou & Allagbe,2018, p.16).

Fairclough (1989,1992,1993) and Van Dijk (1997: p.19) provide a number of questions to guide text analysts:

1. Transitivity: Which transitivity patterns have been discovered? Who is portrayed as an agent (and thus empowered), and who is portrayed as a victim (the one who is affected)?

2. Mood and Modality: What does mood look like? Is it obligatory, declarative, or inquisitive? What are the values that describe your modality preferences?

3.Vocabulary: What words are used to express ideology? What components of reality have been exaggerated? How is ideology constructed via over-wording (synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy)?

4. Interactional control features: What are the interactive control features of this text? Turn-taking? What's the deal with topic management? Is it feasible to change the topic?

5. Topicality: Which topics are chosen to fill their initial position in the clause (foregrounded) or their original position in the clause (position)?

6. Presuppositions: Are there any implicit presuppositions or assumptions made by a speaker or writer that the author appears to take for granted?

7. Confusion: Which expressions are ambiguous because they don't say exactly what they mean or don't provide adequate information?

8. Implication: What implicit information can be deduced or inferred from language based on pragmatic context?

6. The Role of Media

The role of media is global in society independence of geographical location. Whether good or negative, its role depends on how media performs in its jobs and responsibilities of CD (Das ,2009: 1). The most important function of media in determining what knowledge the public has justified is viewed as the primary cause for the recent lightened focus on how the media stance helps public stances, knowledge, and behavior to be formed. By selecting what to report, the media source can influence the public. The notion of considering the news media as biased is illustrated by Richardson (2007: 10) who examined newspaper language usage and recognizing it as non-neutral aspect.

Information material on media output is sometimes ideologically influenced. Furthermore, ideological construction in the media is naturalized, and the audience perceives the information as a part of their commonsense understanding (Fairclough, 1995: 67).

7. Press Discourse

According to Fairclough, the process of producing news is one that involves a team of journalists, editorial staff, producers, and technical staff. Some of the steps in this process include gathering reports, converting them into drafts, developing headlines for each article, and deciding where to place them in the newspaper (Fairclough,1995b:48).

There are external factors like social, economic, political, and technological ones that have an impact on how news is created in addition to internal ones like a journalist's opinions, attitudes, and so on. Additionally, as an industry and company, the press's main goal is to make money (Bell, 1991; Fowler, 1991:20).

The media always has its own ways of portraying reality (for instance, specific images of Islam, Muslim women, and so on...). Press discourse has the ability to create people's social identities and social relationships (Fairclough, 1995b: 12). Press discourse has the ability to sway readers' perceptions of reality by depicting social reality in a specific light and imposing world ideas. Discursive structures and contents alter readers' mental models of events as well as their knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, norms, values, and ideologies, all of which may inadvertently influence readers' future behavior (van Dijk, 2008: 195)

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In addition to internal elements like a journalist's beliefs, attitudes, and so forth that influence how they perform their profession, there are also external ones like social, economic, political, and technological aspects that have an impact on how news is produced. In addition, a profit is the press's primary objective as an industry and business (Bell, 1991; Fowler, 1991:20).

8. Methodology

8.1 The Adopted Model

Van Dijk (2000) model is adopted in this study due to suitability to the nature of this study and its aims. The model consists of two levels of analysis: micro-level, and macro-level. The first deals with the textual analysis of the text, while the second deals with the ideological analysis.

8.1.1 Micro-level Analysis

The micro analysis deals with the linguistic elements of the target text like (1) vocabulary which includes, noun and noun phrases, verbs, adjectives, etc. (2)

syntax which includes tense, voice, aspect, etc. (3) structural analysis which embraces sentence length, its structure, complexity, etc.

8.1.2 Macro-Level of Analysis

Analysis at macro-level focuses on revealing the ideologies of the author in the selected text based on Van Dijk's ideological US Vs Them square. This notion is used to find out the way the image of Iraqi solider is portrayed in the selected texts. Figure (3.1) below illustrates the elements of the adopted model:
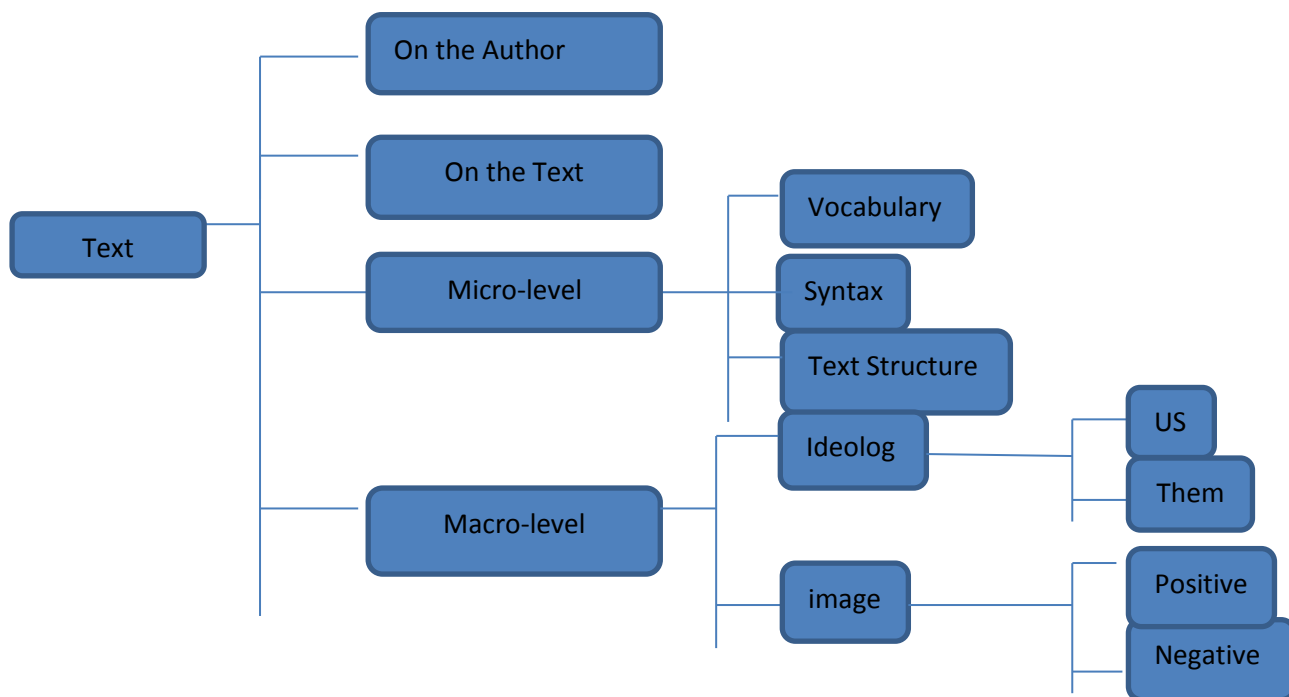
The Adopted Model

Figure (1) The Adopted Model

9. Data Analysis

9.1 Analysis of Article No. 1

"The Iraqi army was crumbling tony before its collapse. US. officials say".

9.1.1 Introductory Note

9.1.1.1 On the Author

This article is written by Michael R. Gordon who has worked as a national security correspondent for the Wall Street Journal since October 2014. He spent 32 years as the New York Times' military and diplomatic correspondent. He was the sole newspaper reporter embedded with General Tommy Front sallied land command during the early stages of the Iraq war, which gave him rare access to cover the invasion strategy and its execution. 12. 2002, while working as a journalist for The New York Time, he was the first to report about Saddam

Hussein's purported nuclear weapons program with the article, says Hussein intensifies Quest for a bomb part.

9.1.1.2 On the Text

In this article, the author tries to shed light on the reflections and reasons of the collapse of the Iraqi forces in 2014 and which led to the fall of some cities under the control of Islamic state.

Extract-A, the stunning collapse of Iraq's army in a string of cities across the north reflects poor leader, ship, declining, troops morale, broken equipment and a sharp decline in training since the last American advisers left the country in 2011, American military and intelligence officials said.

Extract B, four of Iraqi army divisions virtually abandoned their posts, stripped off their uniforms and fled when confronted in cities such as Mosul and Tikrit by militant groups.

Extract C, "That was a surprise to everybody to have four major divisions fold as quickly as they did without even fitting." said senator Joe Manch in III, a west Virgina democrat on the committee.

Extract D, even before the fall of Mosul, the Iraqi forces had had logistical difficulties and been battered in their clash with Islamic extremists.

Extract E, although Iraqi security forces still vastly outnumber the ISIS insurgents, with a total of 3,000 to 5,000 fighters, the pentagon estimates. They have been operating with a number of disadvantages including limited all power, inadequate training and poor leadership.

9.1.2 Micro Analysis

9.1.2.1 Lexical Analysis

9.1.2.1.1 Nouns and Noun Phrases

In this text, many Ns and NPs are employed to describe the collapse Iraqi forces in front of ISIS in 2014 and its causes. In Extract A, Ns and NPs like '*collapse string of cities', 'leadership', 'troops morale', 'decline training'* are used to identify the reasons behind the collapse of the Iraqi forces in 2014.

In Extract B, this part describes how the Iraqi soldiers left their positions and weapons to escape from ISIS fighters. The Ns and NPs used here are: '*Iraq's army divisions', posts, uniform, and 'militants' 'groups'.*

In Extract D, the author mentions that the Iraqi forces were suffering even before the fall of Mosul. The Ns and NPs used in this part are '*difficulties' clash', 'Islamic' and extremes*.

In Extract E, it is mentioned that though Iraqi forces outnumber ISIS, they have many weaknesses like limited air power and insufficient training. The Ns and NPs are: *disadvantages, air power, training, and leadership.*

9.1.2.1.2 Verbs

Verbs are also used to talk about the fall of some Iraqi cities in 2014. In Extract-A, the author uses the verb 'reflect' to shed lights on the reasons behind the collapse of the Iraqi forces. Other verbs used in this part are '*decline' and 'left'.*

In Extract B, the verbs like *abandoned, stripped fled, confronted* are used to make the reader see what happened to the Iraqi forces at that time.

In Extract C, the verbs 'fold', 'did' are employed to describe how Iraqi forces defeated without fighting.

In Extract D, the author stresses that the Iraqi forces had many problems and weak points, even before the fall of Mosul in 2014. The verbs erbs used are 'had' and 'battered'.

In Extract E, the verbs *'outnumber', 'operating', 'including'* are employed to emphasize that the Iraqi forces were suffering from many difficulties despite that it outnumbered ISIS.

9.1.2.1.3 Adjectives

Several adjs. that carry negative meaning are employed to describe the collapse of the Iraqi army and its reflections. In Eextract A, the adj. '*stunning'* was used to describe the amount of the collapse that the Iraqi forces witnessed. Other negative adj.s employed in this part: 'poor', 'sharp' and 'broken'.

In Extract-D, the adj 'logistical' is used to describe the binds of the difficulties that the Iraqi forces forced before the fall of Mosul.

In Extract E, adjs. like; '*limited', 'inadequate' and 'poor'* are included to give a clear description of the reasons of the Iraqi forces' collapses.

9.1.2.1.4 Adverbs

Various kinds of Advs. are used in this article to make the image of the what happened to the Iraqi force obvious to the readers. In Extract A, the adv. of time *2011* is used to indicate the starting of the problem that the Iraqi forces witnessed, which started since 2011.

In Extract- B, the adv. of manner 'virtually' is used to stress the

collapse of the Iraqi forces. In Extract- C, the adv. 'quickly is used to show that the Iraqi forces collapsed quickly. In Extract E, the adv. 'vastly' is employed for emphatic purpose, to focus on the fact that the Iraqi forces outnumber ISIS but that was in vain.

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Table (٥)

Frequency & percentage of positive and negative words in article no. (٥)

	N&NP		V.		Adj.		Adv.	
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Ex-A		Collapse Leadership Declining Troops Morale Equipment Decline Training		Reflect		Stunning Poor Broken sharp		
Ex-B	Post uniform			Abundant stripped-off Confronted				Virtually
Ex-C		Surprise Fighting		fold	Major			Quickly
Ex-D		Fall Difficulties		Battled	logistical			
Ex-E	Air power	disadvantage Leadership Training	Outnumber operating			Limited Inadequate poor		
Total no.	F 3 / % 17.6	F 14 / % 82.35	F 2 / % 25	F 6 / % 75	F 2 / % 22.2	F 7 / % 77.7	F 0 / % 0	F 2 / % 100
Total no. of positive words in article no.5=7				Total no. of negative words in article no.5= 27				

In this article, the image of the Iraqi soldier is portrayed negatively in terms of lexical items. As table (5) shows, the total number of negative words is 27 which exceeds the total number of positive words which is only 7. In terms of Ns and

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NPs, the number of negative Ns and NPs is 14 which represents 82.35% of the Ns and NPs used in the article , whereas the number of positive Ns and NPs is only 3 representing 17.64 % of the total number of Ns and NPs in the article. As for Vs., 6 negative Vs. are used representing 75 % of the Vs. In this article, only 2 positive Vs. are used which represent 25% of the total number of Vs. used in the article. As for adjs. , the number of negative adjs. is 7 which represents 77.77 % which exceeds the number of positive adjs. which are only 2 representing 22.22 % of the total number of adjs. used in the article. As for advs. only 2 negative advs. are used representing 100% of the total number of advs. used in the article.

9.1.2.2 Syntactic Analysis

Concerning the syntactic structure of this text, present simple tense is used in Extract A, to indicate that he collapses of Iraqi forces which reflects many facts which emphasize that the Iraqi forces have many real weak points and problems that led to this defeat.

In Extracts B and C, the past simple is used to refer to the completeness of the collapse of the Iraqi forces and the control of ISIS extremists on cities like Mosul and Tikrit.

The use of present perfect in Extracts D and C, to emphasize that the Iraqi forces had many problems in training, leadership, and some others and these weaknesses still exist.

9.1.2.3 Analysis of Text Structure

Varied types of sentences are used in this text to make the reader more engaged with the text and understand its main purposes. In Extract-A, the author relies on using compound, complex sentences as in "The stunning collapse of Iraq's army in a string of cities across the north reflects poor leadership, declining troops morale, a broken equipment and a sharp decline in training since the last American advisers left the country in 2011".

In Extract- B, a compound sentence is used to give more details about the collapse of the Iraqi forces, 4 out of 14 Iraq's army divisions virtually abundant their post stripped off their uniforms and fled when confronted by militant groups in cities such as Mosul and Tikrit.

In Extract- E, a simple sentence is used to give a clear and direct idea that the Iraqi force were suffering as in "They are operating with a number of disadvantages including limited air power, inadequate training and power leaderships".

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9.1.3 Macro Analysis

Expressions1

  The stunning collapse of Iraq's army in a string of cities across the north reflects pour leadership, declining troops morale, broken equipment and a sharp decline in training.

Ideological Analysis

In this text, the Iraqi army is seen as weak because it suffers from many problems which are mentioned in the text. This reflects the negative image of the Iraqi soldier (them) in the view of WM. (Us).

Expressions 2

It was a surprise to everybody, to have four major divisions fold as quickly as they did without fighting.

In this part, the Iraqi forces collapsed without fighting shocked every. This led to the formation of negative image to the Iraqi forces (Them) in the view western media (Us).

Expressions 3

Although the Iraq's security forces still vastly outnumber ISIS insurgent, they have been operating with number of disadvantages. including limited air power, inadequate training and poor leadership.

This part of the extract emphasizes that the Iraqi forces outnumber ISIS but their performance was not good and strong because they suffer from many real problems. This reveals that the attitude of WM (Us) towards the Iraqi force is not good.

9.2 Analysis of Article No. 2

"Iraqi fighter known as the lion of Mosul kills six Jihads in covert operation"

9.2.1 Introductory Note

9.2.1.1 On the Author

Kenza Bryan is a journalist who worked for the times and the Sunday Times, where she covered international news and personal finance. Her investigations into unregulated lending and the handling of children's data earned her a nomination for New Journalist of the year at the British Journalism Award 2020.

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9.2.1.2 On the Text.

This text is a piece of news that talks about an operation during the battles of liberating Mosul by the Iraqi forces. During these battles, the Iraqi forces were able to kill six ISIS militants with a smart plan by an Iraqi officer who was able to deceive the terrorist group by being on its militants,

Extract A

An Iraqi solider dubbed "the lion of Mosul reportedly killed six of ISIS fighters after sneaking behind their lines and pretending to be on their side. Mohamed Qasim is said to have donned a smock and scant, before sneaking past. The Islamist group's heavily guarded defenses in the northern Iraqi city. He was able to kill militant fighters, after fooling them into thinking he was on their side.

Extract- B

He is credited with saving the lives of civilians and fellow solider after briefing commanders about what he learned as the battle raged last week.

Extract - C

We are all very proud of what this solider, did, said Iraqi general Abdul Wahab, AL Saadi. He is very brave man. He makes us all hold heads our heads up high.

9.2.2 Micro Analysis.

9.2.2.1 Nouns and Noun phrases

Several Ns and NPs are employed in this text to tell the details of this dangerous and heroic mission. In Extract A, the Ns and NPs are used to make the readers know that the Iraqi solider Mohamed Qasim is brave metaphorically calling him the lion of Mosul.

Extract -B

Extract B describes the impact of the mission carried out by Mohammad Qasim which helped and saved many civilians and soldiers. The Ns and NPs used are *lives, civilians, fellow solider, commander, battle.*

Extract- C

This part shows that the commander of the military forces sees this soldier as a hero and brave. The Ns and NPs in this part are *solider, Iraq General Abdul. Al-wahap AlSaadi, man heads.*

9.2.2.1.2 Verbs

 In extract A, verbs used to narrate the detailed mission. The verbs are *dubbed, killed, sneaking pretending, donned, fooling and thinking.*

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Extract B talks that the value of what Qassim has done, and his participation in saving the lives of the innocent people. The verbs employed are *saving, briefing learned raged*.

 In Ex C, the author quotes a part of the General Al-Saadi's speech about this solider. The Vs used here are *did, said, makes holdup*.

9.2.2.1.3 Adjectives

Adjectives employed by the author to describe things and people in a way that makes the image clear in Extract A. The author uses adj.s like *guarded, northern, able* whereas in Extract C, many adj.s are given to show the importance of what the brave solider did as *brave, proud, up high*.

9.2.2.1.4 Adverbs

Different types of Adv.s are employed in this text to make the scene clear. In Extract A, the Adv. of place "northern city of Iraq" is used to locate where the mission took place. The adv. of manner 'cheerily' is used to indicate the strength of ISIS defensive lines, and nevertheless the intelligent solider was able to break through them.

 Extract B

The adv. of time "last week" is used to indicate the time of the mission.

Table (٦)

Frequency & percentage of positive and negative linguistic elements in article no. (٦)

	N&NP		V.		Adj.		Adv.	
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Ex-A	Iraqi solider Lion of Mosul Mohammad Qasim Smock Scarf	Isis Fighter Defense Militant Fighter lines	Killed Sneaking Pretending Denned Fooling Kill thinking		Guarded Northern			Heavily

Ex- B	Lives Civilian Fellow Solider Commander battle						Saving Briefing Learned Raged Credited								Last week		
Ex-C	Solider Iraqi General Abdul wahab Al saadi Man Head						Did Said Makes Hold up				Proud Brave High						
Total no.	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	15	78.57	4	19.40	1 6	١٠٠	٠٠		5	100	0	0	1	50	1	50
Total no. of positive words in article no.6= 37								**Total no. of negative words in article no.6= 5**									

As Table (6) shows, the entire number of positive words is (37) which highly exceeds the number of negative words which are only 5 words. Accordingly, it can be deduced that the image of Iraqi soldier in this article is positive with regards to lexical elements . Also this table shows that the total number of positive Ns and NPs is 15 representing 78.57 % of the total Ns and NPs used in this article, whereas the negative Ns and NPs used in this article is 4 which represents only 19.94 % of the Ns and NPs in the article .Table (6) also shows that all the Vs. used in this article are positive representing 100% of the Vs. used in this article .As for adjs. the table shows that only positive adjs. are used representing 100% of the total number of adjs. used in the article .In terms of adv. , only one positive adv. is used , representing 50% of the adv. used in the article .Only 1 negative adv. is used which represents 50% of the adv.s used in the article .

9.2.2.2 Syntactic Analysis.

The main syntactic feature in this text is the use of on passive voice. It is used to concentrate on the action to show its importance and effect.

9.2.2.3 Analysis of Text Structures

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The author uses different types of sentences to make the text more connected and cohesive. In Extract A, a complex sentence is used as in "an Iraqi solider dubbed "the lion of Mosul" reportedly killed six Isis fighters after sneaking behind their lives and pretending to be on their side."

In Extract-C, 2 simple sentences are used to give a clear indication and description of the soldiers: "He is very brave man. He makes us all hold our heads up".

9.2.3 Macro Analysis

Expression 1

An Iraqi solider dubbed the lion of Mosul 'reportedly killed six ISIS fighters after sneaking behind their lines and pretending to be on their side Mohammed Qasim is said to have donned a smock and scarf, before sneaking past the Islamic al group heavily guarded a defenses in the northern Iraqi city.

In this part, the author talks about the Iraqi soldier who was too brave to penetrate the forth coming defenses of ISIS, and kill six of their members. This confirms the positive view of the US, the WM of the Iraqi solider 'Them'.

Expression 2

He is credited with saving the lives of civilians and fellow solider.

In this part, the author wants to say that this solider had a great role in saving the lives in of many innocent civilians and security men. So, it can be concluded that this shows that the WM (US) view the Iraqi solider   (Them) in a positive view.

9.3 Analysis of Article No. 3

 "The ultimate sacrifice dramatic footage shows "hero, Iraqi solider sacrificing himself bydriving his tank into path of Isis suicide bomber to stop him killing dozens more".

9.3.1Introductory Note

4.٧.1.1 On the Author

        This article is written by Mark Hodge who works as a journalist for The Sun and UK.

9.3.1.2 On the Text.

This text is about an Iraqi soldier who serves as a tank driver. He was able to dramatically way to drive his tank away from ISIS suicide bomber. The movement prevented the bomber from killing more people.

Extract -A

The ultimate sacrifice dramatic footage shows hero Iraqi solider sacrificing himself by driving his tank into path of ISIS suicide bomber to stop him killing dozens more. Dramatic drone footage appears to show a slow moving bank parking alongside - another armored vehicle as death car speed into view.

Extract- B

Several civilians can be seen running for cover at the start of the slip and appear to have been saved by the lank driver's heroics.

9.3.2 Micro Analysis

9.3.2.1 Lexical Analysis

9.3.2.1.1 Nouns and Noun Phrases

Here, the author includes many Ns and NP to clearly depict the scene of the explosion and how the smart soldier was able to save many people from death. In Extract A, the Ns and NPs used are: *footage, Iraqi solider, tank path, suicide Vehicle, view, death*. In Extract B, the author describes the scene of people's escaping from death by running away the suicide bomber. Fortunately, they were saved by the heroic movement of the solider. The Ns and NPs used are *'civilian', 'cover', 'start', 'tank driver', and 'heroics'*.

9.3.2.1.2 Verbs

To give a clear image of how the solider behaved to stop the suicide bomber from blowing himself up and killing innocent people, the author uses verbs like *sacrificing, driving, stop-killing show parking speed*.

In Extract-B, the verbs *'lite' 'running', 'seen', 'appear, 'saved* are used to show that people luckily survived from death by the sacrifice of the hero solider.

9.3.2.1.3 Adjectives

  In Extract A, the adj. dramatic is employed to show that the seen was not normal. The adj. 'hero' was used to describe the solider positively. Another adj. used is around slow moving.

9.3.2.1.4 Adverbs

No adverbs are used in this article.

Table (7)

Frequency & percentage of positive and negative words in article no. (٧)

	N&NP				V.				Adj.				Adv.			
	Pos.		Neg.		Pos.		Neg.		Pos.		Neg.		Pos.		Neg.	
EX-A	Ex- A Sacrifice Footage Iraqi Solider Tank Path View Armored Vehicle Tank		ISIS Suicide Bomber Killing Death car		Sacrificing Driving Stop Show Appear		Speed		Ultimate Dramatic Slow-moving							
Ex-B	Civilian Cover The start Tank driver Heroic				Seen Saved appear		Running									
Total No.	**F**	**%**	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	14	**77.7**	4	22.2	8	80	2	20	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no. of positive words in article no.7= 25								Total no. of negative words in article no.7= 6								

The image of IS in this article is positive in terms of lexical items ,because the total number of positive words is 25 which outnumbers the negative words which are only 5 .Table (7) shows that the total number of positive Ns and NPs is 14 representing 93.33 % of the Ns and NPs used in the article .On the other hand, the negative Ns and NPs are 4 representing 22.22 % of the total number of the Ns and NPs used in the article. As for Vs. , the positive Vs. used in the article are 8 representing 80 % of the total number of the Vs. used in the article. While the negative Vs. are only 2 representing 20 % of the Vs. used in the article. With regards to the adj.s, 3 positive adj.s used in this article which are representing 100 % of the total number of adj. used in the article.

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9.3.2.2 Syntactic Analysis

The use of passive voice in Extract B "Several civilians can be seen running the start of the clip and appears to have been saved by the tank driver's heroics", to stress the importance and greatness of the process of savings people.

9.3.2.3 Text Structure

The author uses a compound sentence in Extract B in "Several civilians can be seen running at the start of the clip and appears to have been saved by the tank driver's heroics" to join the process of people's running from the death car and their surviving by the hero driver tank driver.

9.3.3 Macro Analysis

Expression 1

'Hero Iraqi soldier "sacrificing himself by driving his tank into path of ISIS suicide bomber to stop him killing dozens more.

In this part, the Iraqi solider is described as a hero because of sacrificing himself to save innocent people and his colleague soldiers. Here, the image (Them) of Iraqi solider is portrayed positively by us WM (us).

Expression 2

Several civilians can be seen running at the start of the clip and appears to have been saved by the tanks driver's heroics.

Ideological Analysis

In this text, the author describes what the solider has done as a hero because he saved people from death. This made the Western Media (US) depicting Iraqi soldier (Them) in a positive image.

10. Discussion of Results

The main research question raised in this study is "How is Iraqi soldier's image portrayed in British Media?" The answer to this question can be inferred from Table (8) which summarises the frequency and percentage of the positive and negative lexical items and Table (9) which summarises the frequency and percentage of positive and negative ideologies in British articles.

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Table (8) frequency and percentage of the positive and negative lexical items in British articles

Article No.	Positive lexical items								Negative lexical items							
	Ns, NPS		Vs		Adjs.		Advs.		Ns, NPS		Vs		Adjs		Advs	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	15	78.5	16	١٠٠	٥	١٠٠	1	50	4	19.4	0	0	0	0	1	50
2	14	77.7	8	٨٠	٣	١٠٠	0	0	4	22.2	2	20	0	0	0	0
3	8	83.3	6	٨٥.٧	٤	٨٠	1	10	2	16.6	1	14.2	1	20	0	0
4	8	80	10	١٠٠	٦	١٠٠	2	100	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	8	88.8	5	٤٥.٤	٥	٥٥.٥	0	0	1	11.1	2	28.5	4	44.4	0	0
Total	53	80.3	45	٩٠	٢٣	٨٢.١	4	80	13	19.9	5		5	17.8	1	20
	Total positive lexical items =125								**Total negative lexical items =24**							

Table (9)

Frequency and percentage of positive and negative ideologies in British articles

Article No.	Positive Ideologies		Negative Ideologies	
	F	%	F	%
1	٢	١٠٠	٠	٠
2	٢	١٠٠	٠	٠
3	٢	١٠٠	٠	٠
4	٢	١٠٠	٠	٠
5	٢	١٠٠	٠	٠
Total	١٠	١٠٠	٠	٠

The total number of positive ideologies=100

As Table (8) shows, the frequency and percentage of positive lexical items in the British articles are higher than those of the negative ones, (125) positive lexical items are employed in these articles including: (53) Ns and NPs representing (80,30%) of the total number of Ns and NPs employed in the British articles. In addition, (45) Vs are used representing (90% of the total number of the employed Vs., and (23) adj's representing (82,14%) as well as (4) adv.s presenting (80%). On the other hand, (24) negative lexical items are used including (13) Ns and NPs representing (19.96) of the Ns and NPs used in the

articles, (5) Vs representing (17,85%), and (1) adv representing (20%) of the advs used. Accordingly, it can be said that the Iraqi soldier is portrayed positively in British media at micro level. The same is true for Macro level where the number of positive ideologies is (10) representing 100% of the total number of ideologies in the articles. Based on these results, it can be stated that ISI is depicted positively in British media.

Conclusions

The findings of the study lead to the following conclusions:

1. The IS has received a great attention from the British medias since 2003. This is due to the great role of the Iraqi forces in fighting terrorism and imposing security and stability in Iraq.

2. The image of IS is portrayed positively in British media. This validates the first hypothesis adopted in this study which states that "The image of the IS is in British media in general is positive".

3. The British media depicts the IS positively at both Mil and Mal levels. This verifies the second hypothesis adopted in this study which states that "The image of the Iraqi soldier is positive in British media at both Mil and Mal levels".

4-The positive attitude towards the IS is clearly revealed at Mil via positive linguistic items.

صورة الجندي العراقي في الإعلام البريطاني: تحليل خطابي نقدي

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الملخص

اتسمت الأوضاع الأمنية التي شهدها العراق بعد عام ٢٠٠٣ بشكل رئيسي بعدم الاستقرار . وهذا يمثل تحديا كبيرا للقوات العراقية لفرض الأمن وحماية المواطنين. وقد أدى ذلك وبشكل متزايد إلى تسليط وسائل الإعلام الدولية بشكل عام ، ووسائل الإعلام البريطانية على وجه الخصوص ، الضوء على الأوضاع العراقية بما في ذلك الجنود العراقيون. وقد أدى ذلك إلى ظهور فجوة بحثية حقيقية تتمثل في بعض الأسئلة المتعلقة بطبيعة موقف وسائل الإعلام البريطانية تجاه الجنود العراقيين. اذن هذه الدراسة هي محاولة لكشف صورة الجنود العراقيين في الاعلام البريطاني.

تستند الدراسة إلى فرضية أن تنظيم الدولة بشكل عام يتم تصويره بشكل إيجابي في وسائل الإعلام البريطانية على مستويي ميل ومال. لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة والتحقق من فرضيتها ، تم اتباع نوعين من

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الإجراءات: نظري وعملي. يتكون الإجراء النظري من تقديم إطار نظري لتحليل الخطاب النقدي بما في

ذلك المفاهيم الأساسية ، والمناهج ، ونماذج التحليل ، ومن ناحية أخرى ، يتكون الإجراء العملي من

اختيار ثلاث مقالات بريطانية من The Sun و BBC News و Daily Mail. تم تحليل المقالات في

ضوء الشكل المعدل لنموذج فان ديك (٢٠٠٠).

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